DPI/1085

UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TO CONVENE ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1990

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LA QUARANTE-CINQUIÈME SESSION
DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE
DATE D'OUVERTURE : LE 18 SEPTEMBRE 1990

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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GUIDO DE MARCO (MALTA)

Guido de Marco, Deputy Prime Minister of Malta and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Justice, is the candidate of the Group of Western European and Other States for the presidency of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Appointed Deputy Prime Minister of his country in May 1987, Mr. de Marco was on the same occasion entrusted with the additional portfolios of Minister of Justice and Minister of the Interior. He continues to serve as Malta's Minister of Justice but relinquished his post at the Ministry of the Interior in May 1990, when he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Born in Valletta, Malta, on 22 July 1931, son of the late Emanuele de Marco and Giovanna née Raniolo, Guido de Marco attended St. Aloysius College where he completed his secondary education. Thereafter, he attended the Royal University of Malta where in 1952 he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in philosophy, economics and Italian, and in 1955 the degree of Doctor of Laws. Guido de Marco has practised law in the Superior Courts of Malta since 1956. He served as Crown Counsel for the Government of Malta during the period 1964-1966. He is a professor of criminal law at the University of Malta.

Mr. de Marco's political career spans more than 25 years since he first stood for Parliament on the Nationalist Party ticket in April 1966. On that occasion, he was elected to a seat in the Malta House of Representatives, to which he has been returned at each subsequent general election. In 1972, he became Secretary General of the Nationalist Party, holding that position until 1977, when he was elected Deputy Leader of the Party. Mr. de Marco has been confirmed in that position from 1977 until the present time.

In 1967, the Malta House of Representatives elected Guido de Marco to be one of its representatives to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. During his nearly twenty years of membership in the Assembly, Mr. de Marco held a variety of positions, among them member and rapporteur of the legal affairs committee and vice-president of the committee on rules and procedure. In addition to these duties, Mr. de Marco was from 1970 to 1974 a member of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, representing therein the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean region.

Over the years, a matter of special concern to Guido de Marco has been the issue of human rights. In Parliament he was a leading spokesman for the opposition on this issue, and he acted as defence counsel in a number of cases involving human rights. As Minister of Justice, Mr. de Marco introduced into the House of Representatives several bills which incorporated into Maltese domestic law such important agreements as the European Convention on Human Rights.

Mr. de Marco has been an active participant in a number of international meetings. At the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to drugs in February 1990, he was chairman of the Maltese delegation. As a member of the Pompidou Group during his term of office as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Justice, Mr. de Marco participated in a meeting of the Ministers of the Group held in London in 1989. He also attended, in 1988 and 1989, conferences of European Law Ministers held in Lisbon and The Hague and represented his country at the Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting in New Zealand in 1990.

Following his appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Guido de Marco attended and addressed the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension in Copenhagen, Denmark, in June 1990, and later the same month participated in the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Mediterranean Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. On 16 July 1990, Deputy Prime Minister Guido de Marco presented Malta's application for membership in the European Community in Brussels.

Mr. de Marco is married to Violet née Saliba and has three children, Giannella, Fiorella and Mario.

MALTA

Malta became a Member of the United Nations on 1 December 1964, only a few weeks after achieving its independence. It is also a member of the United Nations specialized and related agencies.

An island nation located in the Mediterranean Sea, Malta is midway between Gibraltar to the west and Suez to the east, approximately 93 kilometres south of Sicily and 290 kilometres from North Africa. Its population is about 352,430. The national language of Malta is Maltese. Both Maltese and English are official languages and Italian is widely spoken. The capital of Malta is Valletta.

Malta became independent in September 1964 and a republic in December 1974. The executive power in terms of the Constitution is vested in the President, who appoints as Prime Minister the leader of the party with a majority of seats in the unicameral House of Representatives. The President of the Republic is currently Dr. Vincent Tabone, who assumed office in April 1989. The Prime Minister of Malta is Dr. Edward Fenech Adami.

Malta is a member of the Commonwealth. Since 1965 it has been a member of the Council of Europe. It is an associate member of the European Community and has recently presented an application to join the European Community. Malta is a participating State in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. It is also a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At the United Nations, Malta has continuously promoted the concept of the "common heritage of mankind". In this context, Malta proposed in 1967 that the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond national jurisdiction be considered as the common heritage of mankind to be used only for peaceful purposes. This initiative led to the convening of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the adoption in 1981 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

In 1969, the Government of Malta took another initiative at the United Nations to bring to the forefront the issue of aging. This led to the convening of the 1982 World Assembly on Aging and the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging. The Government of Malta and the United Nations established the International Institute on Aging, marking a significant and practical step in the implementation of the Plan of Action. The Institute was inaugurated by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar during a visit to Malta in April 1988.

Among its other efforts at the United Nations is the Government of Malta's initiative in the protection of the environment. In this respect, Malta's initiative led to the unanimous adoption of resolutions 43/53 in 1988 and 44/207 in 1989 entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", which recognized that climate change is a common concern of mankind. A proposal put forward by Malta at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and which was actively considered, related to the environmental protection of extra-territorial spaces for present and future generations.

With a view to strengthening regional organizations dealing with ocean affairs and to further the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Malta has proposed the establishment on its territory of a Mediterranean Regional Centre for the Development of Marine Technology. Malta is host to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre of the Mediterranean Sea and the International Maritime Law Institute, both administered by the International Maritime Organization.

Malta served as a member of the United Nations Security Council in 1983-1984.

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FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1990

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia

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SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1990

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 18 SEPTEMBER

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its forty-fifth session on 18 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together for three months the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of co-operation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it
- to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations
- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political co-operation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, cultural, education and health fields
- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations
- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly

can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered only to make non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, none the less, initiated actions—political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal—which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SEVEN MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (161 separate agenda items at the forty-fourth session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its seven Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

The First Committee is concerned with disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security, the Second with economic questions, the Third with social issues and human rights, the Fourth with decolonization, the Fifth with the administration and budget of the United Nations and the Sixth with international legal matters. A Special Political Committee deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as *apartheid*, the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There is also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the seven Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States,

the Eastern European States, the Latin American States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the "Western European and Other States". Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (in 1990, the President will be from the Western European and Other States).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic co-operation, *apartheid* and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, human rights and *apartheid*
- in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations—the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

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TO CONVENE ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1990

ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly:
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
   (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:
   (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council
   (*b*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
   (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
   (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
   (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
      (i) Appointment of members of the Commission
      (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

(h) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

(i) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace
23. Question of Palestine
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
28. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives
29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic
32. The situation in Kampuchea
33. Law of the sea
34. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa
35. The situation in the Middle East
36. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia
39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986
40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development
42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council
43. Question of Namibia
44. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
45. Question of Cyprus
46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq
47. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
48. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions
49. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water
50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia
53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
55. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa
57. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons
58. General and complete disarmament:
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests
    (*b*) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons
    (*c*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
    (*d*) Conventional disarmament
    (*e*) Nuclear disarmament
    (*f*) Objective information on military matters
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes
    (*h*) Relationship between disarmament and development
    (*i*) Naval armaments and disarmament
    (*j*) International arms transfers
    (*k*) Defensive security concepts and policies
    (*l*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament
    (*m*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
    (*n*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale
59. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign
    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze
    (*d*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme
    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
60. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security
61. Science and technology for disarmament
62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
    (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

(j) Prevention of nuclear war

(k) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

63. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

64. Israeli nuclear armament

65. Education and information for disarmament

66. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

67. Special sessions on disarmament

68. Verification in all its aspects

69. Question of Antarctica

70. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

71. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

72. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

73. Science and peace

74. Effects of atomic radiation

75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

79. Questions relating to information

80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

82. Development and international economic co-operation:

(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)

(b) Trade and development

(c) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

(d) Food problems

(e) New and renewable sources of energy

(f) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

83. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

84. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

85. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

86. External debt crisis and development

87. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Population Fund

(d) United Nations Children's Fund

(e) World Food Programme

88. Training and research:
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
    (*b*) United Nations University
89. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance
90. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola
91. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa
92. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments
93. World social situation
94. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination
95. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
96. Human rights and scientific and technological developments
97. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
98. New international humanitarian order
99. Policies and programmes involving youth
100. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
101. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
102. Question of aging
103. Crime prevention and criminal justice
104. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
105. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000
106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights
107. International Year of the Family
108. International Covenants on Human Rights
109. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
111. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking
112. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
113. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections
114. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
115. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

116. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
117. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
118. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
119. Question of East Timor
120. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    (*a*) United Nations
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme
    (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund
    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
    (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
    (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
    (*h*) United Nations Population Fund
    (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
121. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
122. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991
123. Programme planning
124. Current financial crisis of the United Nations
125. Financial emergency of the United Nations
126. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
127. Joint Inspection Unit
128. Pattern of conferences
129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
130. Personnel questions:
    (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat
    (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations
    (*c*) Other personnel questions
131. United Nations common system
132. United Nations pension system
133. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission
136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group
137. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America
138. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
139. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

140. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
141. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
142. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States
143. United Nations Decade of International Law
144. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States
145. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind
146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session
147. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session
148. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto
149. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
150. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
151. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
152. Conciliation rules of the United Nations.

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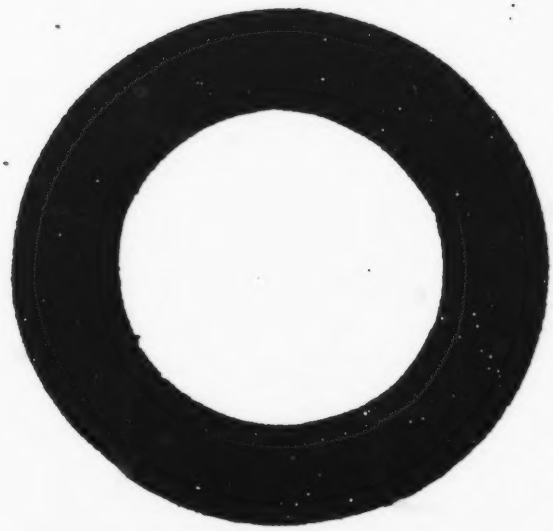

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

29 NOVEMBER

اليوم العالمى للتضامن مع الشعب الفلسطينى

United Nations

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

On 29 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted resolution 181 (II). It provided for the establishment of an Arab state and a Jewish state in Palestine, with a special international status for the holy city of Jerusalem.

Only the Jewish state, Israel, came into being. Amidst violence, the Palestinians were scattered and today they live in Israel, the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, the neighbouring Arab countries and elsewhere. They number nearly 5 million, many living makeshift lives away from ancestral soil. A whole generation has grown and matured knowing only life in the refugee camps.

In the beginning, international attention was limited to the problem of Palestine refugees. In recent years, however, the world has increasingly focussed on the broader political demands of the Palestinians. The General Assembly, in 1974, declared that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people included the right to self-determination, the right to national independence and sovereignty, and the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property. These rights have been repeatedly reaffirmed by the General Assembly.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY

The date 29 November is recognized as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. It marks the day in 1947 when the United Nations adopted the Partition Resolution and symbolizes unfulfilled promises made to the Palestinians.

On 29 November, at the United Nations in New York and in capitals of countries large and small, the Day of Solidarity is observed by Governments, institutions and private groups. Various activities are organized to promote a deeper understanding of the question of Palestine and empathy for the plight of the Palestinian people.

The Day of Solidarity is the occasion to mobilize world opinion on the need to take action to enable the Palestinians to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights. At United Nations Headquarters, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People marks 29 November with a solemn ceremony in which speakers include the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. Messages of solidarity from world leaders are heard, as is a message from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

THE COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

Over the past decade and more, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People has maintained the question of Palestine in the forefront of the United Nations' concerns.

A year after it was established in 1976, the Committee recommended a detailed programme for achieving Palestinian rights and resolving the question of Palestine. The Committee's recommendation, which concerned the right of return and the right to self-determination, have been repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly. The Security Council has been unable to act on them so far.

The Committee's activities are designed to heighten international awareness about issues related to the problem of Palestine so as to facilitate a negotiated political solution. Its concerns deal, among other things, with the creation of settlements in the territories occupied by Israel, the refugee status of many Palestinians, the holy city of Jerusalem, human rights and the achievement of a comprehensive settlement. Since the General Assembly in 1983 called for an international peace conference on the Middle East, the Committee has been actively seeking to prepare the political ground for the convening of the conference, which would be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council, the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

UN PARTITION PLAN, 1947 AND UN ARMISTICE LINES, 1949

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To find out how you can participate in the Day of Solidarity contact the nearest United Nations Information Center

or

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